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Then follows a chapter on "The Development of National Sovereignty" in which is traced the process by which, under the lead of the Supreme Court, the fact of national sovereignty was made more and more evident, until it came to be accepted by the people, certainly at the North, as the only true sovereignty.

The next one hundred and thirty pages are taken up with a discussion of the relations of Nation and State to each other, under the heads of "Secession, Coercion, Reconstruction," "Federal control of State governments," "Federal and State Autonomy," "Coercion of State Action" and "Federal Supervision of State duties." On these subjects, generally accepted views are advanced. In setting forth the competence of the United States "to meet every form of resistance to its authority," he notes the one particular in which the general government appears before the world to be strangely impotent. This is "its inability either itself to furnish, or to compel the States to furnish, legal redress to resident aliens for injury to life or property suffered at the hands of American citizens." This defect he believes to be a statutory rather than a constitutional one.

Against the advanced view of the sovereign powers of the United States so prevalent since the Spanish-American war, he enters a vigorous protest. "Most dangerous," he says, "of all the views that have been advanced to magnify the power of the United States is that which ascribes to it so called 'inherent sovereignty rights'—rights, that is, not implied in the grant of any of its express powers, but flowing from the fact of its sovereignty." After quoting from prominent public men who hold this view, he says, "There can be no question as to the constitutional unsoundness as well as the revolutionary character of the theory advanced in the foregoing quotations."

The author's discussion of the constitutional status of our new Possessions, and the citizenship and political and civil rights of their inhabitants, is timely and valuable. He considers at some length the Supreme Court's decisions in the "Insular Cases," and carefully analyzes the singularly inharmonious opinions of the Judges.

A useful chapter is the one on "The Political Status of Indians."

The book is one of the best short presentations of fundamental constitutional principles that we have.

A TREATISE ON THE INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATIONS. Thomas G. Frost. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1905. xliv, 622.

The author of this treatise in a work of less than 700 pages attempts to give a synopsis of the laws of all the states of the United States and its territories as well as those of Canada. He also includes precedents for all these states, and a text of 210 pages which gives a summary of the points which should be considered in forming a corporation. In his preface he rather naively confesses that "one of the greatest difficulties met with in the preparation of the volume here presented, has been to successfully condense the subject matter thereof without eliminating any matter of real importance." We should say that the author has attempted the impossible, and that if the work is to be judged by this standard it must fail because many "matters of real importance" have had to be omitted. The hopelessness of the

task set by the author for himself may be appreciated by a consideration of the fact that there are works as large as this devoted to but one state.

However, if we get away from this false standard it must be confessed that the work has many excellent features. As a work for hasty reference to answer many of the preliminary questions arising in determining the state in which to incorporate it will be of great assistance. The first or main part of the work contains many useful suggestions relative to questions connected with incorporating companies and has many good features. Chapter IV., relating to the issuance and payment for capital stock is especially good. This chapter is largely devoted to a discussion of the trust-fund doctrine and a statement of the development of the law since that doctrine has been generally overthrown. The chief defect of the discussion is that principles are stated with somewhat more definiteness than has yet been actually attained by the law save in a few states and that somewhat too broad generalizations are made. However, the author's views are well and forcibly expressed both from a legal and business standpoint, and he has not made the error so often made by the courts in the past of overlooking the practical requirements of the business world in dealing with the difficult question of how stock is to be paid for.

The publisher could have added to the value of the second part of the work devoted to a "Synopsis-Digest of Incorporation Acts," by printing the name of the particular state the laws of which were digested on a given page on the top of that page. The value of this part of the work depends almost entirely on its strict accuracy, and unfortunately in this connection there is considerable room for improvement. For example, the explanation of the arrangement of the corporation laws of New York (p. 337) is poor; the statement (p. 333) that there is no provision against holding stockholder's meetings outside of the state overlooks the implication contained in Sec. 28 of the Stock Corporation Law; the statement (p. 334) that directors' meetings may be held outside of the state by incorporating provisions in the by laws is open to doubt; the minimum amount of organization tax (p. 333) is omitted, and an important practical omission is the failure to state that New York imposes an inheritance tax upon stock in New York corporations owned by non-residents and held outside of the state.

The third part of the work contains an assortment of forms of more or less value, the length of several of which might be shortened to their considerable improvement.

OUTLINES OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. By Edwin C. Goddard, Chicago. Callaghan and Company, 1904, pp. xiv. 250.

SELECTED CASES ON THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. By Edwin C. Goddard, Chicago. Callaghan and Company, 1904, pp. xvii. 742.

The first of the books named above is well named. It is a mere outline. As such it would doubtless prove helpful to a student who had assimilated the "Selected Cases" during the year and felt the need of a digest for review purposes before his final examination. With the practitioner it will scarcely supercede the digest. One fault which lessens its usefulness to the busy lawyer lies in the fact that